United Nations A/HRC/WG.6/32/KHM/3

General Assembly

Distr.: General
7 November 2018

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-second session
21 January1 February 2019

Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Cambodia*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 31 stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations[2] and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[3]

2. JS17 recommended that Cambodia ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.[4]

3. JS13 recommended that Cambodia take all necessary steps to accede to and fully implement the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions.[5]

4. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons recommended that Cambodia signs and ratifies the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons as a matter of international urgency.[6]

5. Human Rights Watch noted that the authorities of Cambodia have responded to reports by UN special procedure mandate holders with personal attacks, public insults, refusals to meet, and neglectful silence towards requests to undertake missions to Cambodia. It recommended that Cambodia issue standing invitations to the UN special procedures, and engage constructively with the special rapporteur for human rights in Cambodia, the OHCHR, and all UN special procedures.[7]

6. Front Line Defenders recommended that Cambodia cooperate fully with the UN Special Procedures, including the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

GE.18-18764(E)
1818764

Please recycle

defenders, by responding to their urgent appeals and letter of allegations and accepting the mandate holders' outstanding requests to visit the country.[8]

B. National human rights framework[9]

7. The International Commission of Jurists recommended that Cambodia: (a) Repeal or amend domestic laws to bring them in line with Cambodia's international human rights obligations, including, but not limited to: the Law on Political Parties; the Law on Associations and Non-governmental Organizations; the Cambodian Criminal Code; the Cambodian Constitution; the Law on the Organization of the Courts, the Law on the Statute of Judges and Prosecutors, and the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Supreme Council of the Magistracy.[10]

8. JS 15 noted with concern that recent amendments to the constitution and criminal code have been used to impose criminal charges on union leaders and labor right activists. Articles 305 and 307 of the Criminal Code set out the offences of defamation and insult, which require only that the defamation or insult be "circulated in public or exposed to the sight of the public." This clause exposes union leaders and labor rights activists to risks of being prosecuted for private conversations that are later publicized without their consent.[11]

9. The International Centre for Trade Union Rights noted with concern that the new Trade Union Law approved in April 2016 has been adopted in spite of objections from sections of the Cambodian labour movement and from the international trade union community. It stated that the law restricts the formation of trade unions, by mandating registration, imposing onerous reporting and compliance obligations which leave unions vulnerable to dissolution. Engaging in the activities of unregistered unions is criminalized, and there are potentially problematic requirements for employers to maintain lists of workers and to share these with the authorities in relation to trade union recognition.[12]

10. Reporters Without Borders recommended that Cambodia amend the 1995 Law on the Press so as to bring it in line with international standards on freedom of expression and information and reinforce guarantees for journalistic freedom. In particular, article 12 of this law, which prohibits the publication of reports that could "affect national security and political stability" and allows confiscation of publications without reference to the courts, must be repealed. It also recommended that the authorities enact appropriate legislation to limit media ownership concentration.[13]

11. JS5 recommended the establishment of an independent national human rights institution, including child rights unit, well-resourced in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the "Paris Principles").[14]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination[15]

12. JS3 noted with concern that the LGBTIQ community in Cambodia face numerous forms of discrimination, and are denied basic equality, including the lack of legal protection against discrimination and violence against LGBTIQ people, the absence of legal recognition of self-defined gender identity, the absence of marriage equality in Cambodian law; and the denial of full adoption rights to rainbow couples. It recommended that Cambodia introduce an Anti-Discrimination Law, which guarantees equality and explicitly prohibits discrimination of all kinds, including on the basis of SOCIESC, in all areas of public and private life, including in employment, education and access to health care, by all private and state actors.[16]

13. While acknowledging that in 2014, The Ministry of Women's Affairs' five-year strategic plan noted that bisexual women and trans persons are among the most vulnerable

groups in society, facing a higher risk of discrimination, stigma and GBV, JS3 expressed concern that the LGBTIQ community in Cambodia still endure high levels of GBV, affecting in particular transgender women.[17]

Development, the environment, and business and human rights[18]

14. Cultural Survival noted that deforestation remains a major issue in Cambodia, although the government has stated its goal to reach 60% tree cover by 2030. With economic interests exploiting natural resources, many Cambodian Indigenous Peoples have been forcibly evicted from their home lands. Climate change has made dry seasons drier and the rainy seasons rainier, increasing high flooding and drought, impacting Indigenous Peoples' rice farming and fishing.[19]

15. JS6 was concerned that mining projects and power dam have caused serious pollution to the water, fishery resources and life of people at the lower land. It also noted with concern that in May 2018, dozens of people died and hundreds were under medical treatment as a result of water pollution at Prek Ter River at Kratie province. It recommended that Cambodia amend through a consultative approach the current Forestry Law, Fishery Law, Sub-degree on Economic Land Concessions in order to recognize the rights of local people and communities and hold accountable those involved in the destruction of natural resources including fishery, forestry, water and environment.[20]

16. JS 10 noted that thousands of families across four Cambodian provinces (Koh Kong, Kampong Speu, Oddar Meanchey, and Preah Vihear) still awaited proper redress for their loss of land, homes, livelihoods, and other harm suffered as a result of the massive expansion of the Cambodian sugar industry. It noted with concern that community representatives advocating for adequate redress and effective remedies for their communities have faced intimidation, imprisonment, and violence, and have been coerced into accepting inadequate compensation for their losses. It recommended that Cambodia ensure that communities receive adequate compensation for their loss of land and other damages, and when possible, be allowed to return to their original lands and rebuild their homes.[21]

2. Civil and political rights

Right to life, liberty and security of person

17. JS 11 noted with concern that on 10 July 2016, a prominent political analyst and human rights advocate was assassinated in central Phnom Penh. It stressed that the killing came days after the victim had participated in a radio program discussing a critical report by the NGO *Global Witness*, which detailed how relatives of governmental officials have taken control of large sectors of Cambodia's economy.[22] It stated that on 23 March 2017, a former soldier was convicted of the victim's murder after a trial that left many unanswered questions over credible evidence suggesting the involvement of accomplices in the killing.[23]

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[24]

18. JS7 was concerned that, since the second review of Cambodia, the situation of the administration of justice has significantly worsened, with the judicial system being regularly used as a tool to target political opponents, land-activists, journalists and critical social media users alike. It also noted with concern that impunity remains a serious issue in Cambodia. Cases involving crimes perpetrated against environmental activists, land rights activists, garment workers, and trade unionists as well as journalists are often either not investigated at all or investigated without transparency, independence and impartiality.[25] When perpetrators are convicted, they often receive a lenient sentence or are released early. It recommended Cambodia Amend the appointment procedure for judges, especially at the Supreme Court, to ensure that judges are independent, apolitical and have no conflict of interest.[26]

19. The ICJ recommended that Cambodia take necessary measures to hold to account perpetrators of harassment, intimidation and violence against members of the political opposition, civil society, critical media, lawyers, prosecutors, judges and/or individuals for the legitimate exercise of their fundamental freedoms. It also recommended to end the

prosecution of individuals under article 437 *bis* of the Cambodian Criminal Code and release individuals detained under *lèse-majesté* charges. It urged Cambodia to end the use of law as a tool of harassment, intimidation or silencing of members of the political opposition, civil society, critical media, lawyers, prosecutors, judges and/or individuals, in recognition of rights protected under international human rights law.[27]

20. Advocates for Human Rights recommended that Cambodia take concrete action to ensure that conditions of arrest and pre-trial detention meet international standards, including by reducing the length of time detainees spend in pre-trial detention. It also recommended that Cambodia bring conditions of detention into compliance with the Nelson Mandela Rules, particularly with respect to air-quality standards, access to water, and access to electricity.[28]

21. JS 12 noted with concern that the rapidly increasing rates of arrest for drug-related offences, and subsequent detention or imprisonment, constitute punitive measures that pose barriers to implementation of and access to voluntary treatment and harm reduction services. It was also concerned that for children, detention or imprisonment facilitates contacts with older criminals and criminal gangs, leaves them with a criminal record that severely hampers future life opportunities, exacerbates social exclusion, and deteriorates their health and social skills.[29]

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[30]

22. JS2 noted with concern that the situation for the rights to freedom of expression, information and association has significantly deteriorated in Cambodia, including legal framework for freedom of expression, digital rights, media freedom, threats to human rights defenders, including environmental activists and Freedom of association and the right to participate in public affairs.[31]

23. JS4 noted with concern that the government has also utilised the legal framework to suppress and criminalise the legitimate expression of dissent and political speech, amidst a crackdown against the political opposition, the media and dissenting voices, increasingly in relation to online expression. In February 2018, an amendment to the Criminal Code introduced a 'lèse-majesté' offence to the Criminal Code that unduly restricts the freedom of expression. Amendments to articles 42 and 49 of the Constitution enacted in early 2018 introduce the risk that the legitimate exercise of the freedom of expression could be considered unconstitutional if deemed "directly or indirectly" to affect the "national interest".[32]

24. JS4 was also concerned that the 2016 Law on Telecommunications creates a series of criminal offences carrying heavy criminal penalties related to expression while using telecommunications devices. The inter-ministerial *Prakas* (Proclamations) on website and social media control issued on 28 May 2018 by the Ministry of Information and the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunication orders to "block or close" websites and social media pages containing content "considered as incitement, breaking solidarity, discrimination and wilfully creating turmoil leading to undermining national security, public interest and social order." This *Prakas* severely restricts the right to privacy and to the freedom of expression of every internet and social media user in Cambodia.[33]

25. ADF International recommended that Cambodia ensure that the right to freedom of religion or belief is guaranteed and protected within Cambodia, and that Christians and other religious minorities are treated equally and with respect to all of their human rights and fundamental freedoms by both society and the State.[34]

26. JS9 noted with concern that the amendment of the Law on Political Parties has given the government the legitimate and unchallenged authority to suspend and dissolve political parties, effectively removing their leadership from politics. It stressed that this law is considered to be politically motivated and aims to prevent competition from the activities of opposition political parties in elections. It stated that the president of the opposition party, the Cambodia National Rescue Party (CNRP), was arrested on September 2017 for treason charges his party was forcefully dissolved by the Supreme Court in November 2017 based on the groundless complaint filed by the Ministry of Interior. A total of 118 senior members of CNRP were banned from political activity for five years.[35]

27. Reporters without borders was concerned that Cambodian and foreign journalists working in Cambodia are often arrested and subjected to draconian judicial proceeding clearly designed to intimidate them and encourage the traditional media to censor themselves. It also noted with concern that, in August and September 2017, some 30 print media and radio stations were closed down or deprived of their broadcast signals. It recommended that the authorities release the unjustly imprisoned journalists and drop the baseless charges against them and others such as journalists.[36] Crimes of violence against journalists must be the subject of systematic and thorough investigation and prosecution leading to the conviction of those responsible by independent courts.[37]

28. Front Line Defenders noted with concern that on 15 July 2015, the Cambodian National Assembly passed the controversial Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations (LANGO). Foreign NGOs face severe restrictions through stricter penalties and reporting requirements. Between August-November 2017, the Cambodian government used the LANGO to force the closure of the Cambodian office of National Democracy Institute. During this time authorities also de-registered the environmental NGO Mother Nature Cambodia and temporarily suspended the operations of land rights NGO Equitable Cambodia for alleged breaches of the LANGO.[38]

29. JS 11 noted with concern that prominent land rights activist and woman human rights defender Tep Vanny of the Boeung Kak Lake community has been imprisoned since mid-August 2016. She is currently serving a two-and-a-half-year sentence on trumped-up charges of "intentional violence with aggravating circumstances" relating to a land rights protest. It stressed that since her arrest in 2016 she has faced four separate legal proceedings, which are politically motivated and relate to her peaceful expression and participation in demonstrations. It recommended the immediate and unconditional release all HRDs detained on unsubstantiated charges for exercising their rights to freedom of opinion and expression and freedom of peaceful assembly and effective remedies to all individuals arbitrarily detained.[39]

Prohibition of all forms of slavery

30. JS8 stated that Cambodia is a source, transit and destination country for children victims of trafficking. It noted that trafficking for sexual exploitation occurs primarily from Cambodia to Thailand and Vietnam, from Vietnam to Cambodia, where children are exploited in brothels, beer gardens, massage parlours, karaoke and other venues. It was concerned about the trafficking of young ethnic Vietnamese girls to Phnom Penh, Sihanoukville or Siem Reap for the purpose of sexual exploitation. It stressed that although international attention focuses more on girls, young Cambodian boys are also vulnerable to sexual trafficking and abuse. It recommended that Cambodia include trafficking of children with the purpose of sexual exploitation in the new National Plan of Action Suppression of Human Trafficking, Smuggling, Labour, and Sexual Exploitation.[40]

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[41]

31. The International Trade Union Confederation noted with concern the climate of violence and insecurity for trade unionists. In January 2014, security forces violently attacked a protest over the payment of minimum wages killing six persons. The government claims that, it established three investigative Committees, including the Veng Sreng Road Violance Fact-Finding Commission, which completed their work two years ago. However, the findings of these Committees have never been shared with the public or the concerned trade unions. Furthermore, the government has been unable to point at any measures taken as the result of these investigations. There is still no investigation and prosecution with respect to the murder of Chea Vichea, Ros Sovannarith and Hy Vuthy, all former leaders of the Free Trade Union of the Workers of the Kingdom of Cambodia.[42]

32. Clean Clothes Campaign expressed concern about crackdowns on the right to join and establish trade unions without interference and the right to carry out trade union activities. It stressed that in the past few years, the Government of Cambodia has acted repeatedly to limit the activities of certain unions, to curtail their general operations, and to prosecute key trade

union organisers and activists. It noted with concern that according to the 2018 ITUC Global Rights Index, an annual survey of violations of trade union rights globally, Cambodia is one of the ten worse countries for workers' rights.[43]

Right to social security

33. JS17 recommended that Cambodia ensure that all citizens access free and/or affordable social services, including via social security schemes via a fair, accountable, and transparent tax-based financing. Cambodia must also enlarge the implementation of the pension scheme in support to all Cambodian, in particular, people with disabilities, elders, LGBTIQ individuals, women and children.[44]

Right to an adequate standard of living[45]

34. Cambodian Disabled People's Organisation noted that employment is a key priority as part of the alleviation of poverty amongst persons with disabilities and underpins inclusion of persons with disabilities in Cambodian society. It recommended that Cambodia, in line with the National Disability Strategic Plan 2014 – 2018 Strategic Objective 1, reduce poverty of persons with disabilities, through the promotion of increased work and appropriate employment for persons with disabilities, to ensure their improved livelihood and enhance independence.[46]

35. JS1 noted that among the main issues of indigenous peoples in Cambodia are the loss of their rights to land through economic land concessions and land conflicts, population growth and in-migration. The degradation of forest and general loss of their rights to their lands have gravely affected their impoverishment, health and education. It recommended that Cambodia revoke the limitation of indigenous peoples' sacred forests and gravesites (seven hectares respectively) in their collective land title applications.[47]

Right to health[48]

36. ADF recommended that Cambodia improve its health-care infrastructure, access to emergency obstetric care, midwife training, and resources devoted to maternal health. It should also focus on safely getting mothers and babies through pregnancy and childbirth, with special attention paid to improving health-care access for women from poor and/or rural backgrounds.[49]

37. JS1 noted with concern that Ratanakiri and Mondulkiri provinces, where a large number of indigenous peoples live, have poorer health status. It stressed that the health indicators in these two provinces are significantly below the national average. Around 80 percent of the indigenous household faces chronic food infection, particularly infant between 4 to 8 months old. It recommended that Cambodia ensure full and equal access to public health and education services for indigenous peoples through increasing the number of health care and education facilities that sensitive to indigenous peoples culture and rights.[50]

Right to education[51]

38. JS1 was concerned that indigenous peoples have lower education achievement than the majority Khmer. It recommended that Cambodia consider reviewing the bilingual education programmes in consultation with indigenous peoples and ensure a method that will improve the learning environment for indigenous peoples. In addition, Cambodia should provide particular assistance to indigenous women and girls and ensure full support to achieve proper education until tertiary level.[52]

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women[53]

39. JS 16 noted with concern that all forms of gender-based violence remain common and domestic violence is often treated as a family problem rather than as a crime. Similarly, there are few resources for women facing sexual harassment in the workplace. Perpetrators of sexual and gender based-violence often go unpunished. It noted with concern that there is a shortage of psychiatrists and psychologists in the country in order to provide treatment for

anxiety or post-traumatic distress to the survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. It recommended that Cambodia establish and allocate in the national budget adequate human and financial resources to manage and operate at least 5 one-stop service centers, which provide medical, legal, psychological and economic services free of charge to all victims of all forms of gender-based violence.[54]

40. JS17 stated that the lack of equality for Cambodian women in labor force is one of the main concerns for Cambodian women since women are employed at almost the same rate as men, but are more likely to be in the informal economy or lower paid positions. The majority of the women are employed at the lower end of the value chain, typically performing clerical and sales roles at the entry level.[55]

41. La Manif Pour Tous suggère aucune tolérance à l'égard de la gestation pour autrui (GPA), une pratique qu'elle considère comme réduisant les femmes à une fonction reproductive. La Manif Pour Tous recommande au Cambodge d'adopter une législation spécifique interdisant la pratique de la GPA en vue d'une meilleure efficacité et de prévoir une interdiction complète de la GPA.[56]

Children[57]

42. JS5 noted with concern that child marriage has a multifaceted and profound impact on children's lives, affecting their health, education, psychological development, social life, relationships and increased risk to future adversities. It was also concerned that the majority of teen brides don't receive any information about sexual and reproductive health, family planning, or childcare before they become pregnant which adds an extra dimension to the complexities of motherhood. It stated that child brides often drop out of school and become pregnant, and these early pregnancies have a greater risk of ending in maternal or infant death. It recommended that Cambodia strictly enforce the legal age for marriage to prohibit child marriage and strictly prohibit child marriage ceremonies and promote awareness-raising campaigns to prevent child marriage.[58]

43. The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children noted with concern that corporal punishment is prohibited in Schools and in the penal system, but it is still lawful in the home and in alternative and day care settings. It recommended that a law be enacted to explicitly prohibit all corporal punishments in all settings, including in the home. All legal defences for its use, including in the Civil Code and in the Law on the prevention of domestic violence and the protection of victims 2005, should be repealed.[59]

Persons with disabilities[60]

44. Cambodia Disabled People's Organisations noted that although Cambodia has developed and is implementing several schemes to provide a safety net for the most vulnerable including persons with disabilities, there are still ways to improve social protection. It recommended to ensure that all persons with disabilities, including those working in the informal sector, have access to the National Social Security Fund in the coming 4 years. It also recommended to the Government to increase the level of the pension to $50 per month for persons with a severe disability.[61]

Minorities and indigenous peoples

45. JS1 noted that the 2002 Forest Law and the 2001 Land Law recognise indigenous peoples' traditional use of land and the latter allows indigenous peoples to apply for community land titling. However, the process to apply for community land titling have been particularly challenging for indigenous peoples. It stated that, as of December 2017, among 458 indigenous villages in 15 provinces, only 19 of them have their land registered as indigenous collective land titles.[62]

46. JS 14 stated that the current situation of the Khmer Krom and other ethnic minorities in Cambodia is worrying. It stressed that the standards applied to Khmer Krom and ethnic minorities are remarkably different from those applied to the majority of the population. For Khmer Krom, the right to citizenship is restricted and there is significant discrimination leading to denial of rights. It recommended urgent action to resolve and clarify the citizenship status of Khmer Krom and to address their land rights.[63]

Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons

47. JS15 noted that Cambodia plays a significant role as a country of origin and destination for migrant workers. Cambodian migrant workers sent abroad are poorly protected and face challenges including physical and mental abuse, exploitation, human trafficking and enslavement. Similarly, there is a large population of migrant workers currently living in Cambodia, particularly Vietnamese, who lack proper documentation.[64]

Stateless persons

48. JS 13 noted with concern that stateless individuals in Cambodia often face significant barriers in accessing fundamental human rights, such as access to formal employment, education, health care, adequate housing and freedom of movement.[65]

49. JS 14 was concerned that ethnic minorities living on the floating communities along Tonle Sap Lake are facing statelessness by having no legal status even if they have lived long-term, in the same area. It stated that this vicious cycle negatively affects the opportunities of the next generation and restricts access to public services and human rights. In particular, children of stateless parents have no rights to access school because they have no basic documentation to support their birth certificate.[66]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society

Individual submissions:

ADF International	Geneva, Switzerland;
AHR	Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis, United States of America;
CCC	Clean Clothes Campaign, Amsterdam, Netherlands;
CDPO	Cambodian Disabled People's Organization, Phnom Penh, Cambodia;
CS	Cultural Survival, Cambridge, MA 02140, United States of America;
FLD	Front Line Defenders - The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Blackrock, county Dublin, Ireland;
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva, Switzerland;
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva, Switzerland;
ICJ	International Commission of Jurists, Geneva, Switzerland;
ICTUR	International Centre for Trade Union Rights, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
ITUC	International Trade Union Confederation, Brussels, Belgium;
LMPT	La Manif Pour Tous, Paris, France ;
RSF	Reporters Without Borders International, Paris, France

Joint submissions:

JS1	**Joint Submission 1 submitted by**: Cambodia Indigenous Peoples Alliance (CIPA), Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association (CIYA) Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP);
JS2	**Joint Submission 2 submitted by**: ARTICLE 19 and PEN America;
JS3	**Joint Submission 3 submitted by**: The Cambodian Center for Human Rights ("CCHR"), Rainbow Community Kampuchea ("RoCK"), Destination Justice ("DJ"), Micro Rainbow International ("MRI"), the Reproductive Health Association of Cambodia ("RHAC"), the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association ("ILGA"), ILGA Asia, ASEAN Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity/Expression Caucus ("ASC"), the Swedish Association for Sexuality Education ("RFSU"), ActionAid Cambodia, DanChurchAid Cambodia ("DCA"), and CamASEAN;
JS4	**Joint Submission 4 submitted by**: World alliance for Citizen Participation (CIVICUS) , the Cambodian Center for Human Rights (CCHR), the Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association (ADHOC), IFEX, and Solidarity Center;
JS5	**Joint Submission 5 submitted by**: Child Rights Coalition Cambodia;
JS6	**Joint Submission 6 submitted by**: Cambodian Youth;
JS7	**Joint Submission 7 submitted by**: Destination Justice;
JS8	**Joint Submission 8 submitted by**: ECPAT International and APLE Cambodia;
JS9	**Joint Submission 9 submitted by**: Coalition of NGOs on Elections for UPR Cambodia;
JS10	**Joint Submission 10 submitted by**: The International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), the Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (LICADHO), and the Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA);

JS11	**Joint Submission 11 submitted by**: The International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) and the Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (LICADHO);
JS12	**Joint Submission 12 submitted by**: International Drug Policy Consortium;
JS13	**Joint Submission 13 submitted by**: The Minority Rights Organisation, the Khmer Kampuchea Krom for Human Rights and Development Association, the Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion), the statelessness Network Asia Pacific and the Minority Rights Group International;
JS14	**Joint Submission 14 submitted by**: Khmer Kampuchea Krom for Human Rights and Development Association (KKKHRDA), Minority Rights Organization (MIRO), Cambodian Human Rights Center (CCHR), Alliance for Conflict Transformation (ACT) and a coalition with other 6 Khmer Krom Human Rights Organizations based in Cambodia and working on Khmer Krom human rights;
JS15	**Joint Submission 15 submitted by**: Labor Rights Group Thematic Group;
JS16	**Joint Submission 16 submitted by**: Cambodian NGO Committee on CEDAW;
JS17	**Joint Submission 17 submitted by**: Submission by the Social Action for Community and Development ("SADC"), Women's Network for Unity ("WNU"), Rainbow Community Kampuchea ("RoCK"), and Health Action Coordination Committee ("HACC").

[2] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD;
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

[3] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/16, paras. 118.1–118.12; 119.1-5 and 13-19.

[4] JS17, para 3.8.4.

[5] JS 13, para 14 and 23.

[6] ICAN, page 1.

[7] HRW, P 5.

[8] Front Line Defenders, page p 5.

[9] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/16, paras. 118.13–118.38; 118.80; 119.6-12.

[10] ICJ, para 43.

[11] JS15, para 4.16.

[12] ICTUR, p5.
[13] RSF, p6.
[14] JS5, para 32.
[15] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/16, paras. 118.49-58.
[16] JS3, para 5.
[17] JS3, para 29.
[18] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/16, paras 118.127-136; 119.30-33.
[19] Observation on the State of Indigenous Human Rights in Cambodia, Cultural Survival, P 2.
[20] JS6 para 5.3.
[21] JS 10, para 9 and 10.
[22] See submission for cases cited.
[23] JS11, para 6.
[24] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/16, paras 118. 60-61, 79-99 and 119. 20-22, 28.
[25] See submission for cases cited
[26] JS7, para 5 and 7.
[27] ICJ, para 43.
[28] Advocates for Human Rights, para 35.
[29] JS 12, para 2.5.
[30] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/16, paras 118.101-124, 119.23-27 and 29.
[31] JS2, ARTICLE 19 and PEN America, para 1.
[32] JS4, para 4.1 and 4.2.
[33] JS4, para 4.4.
[34] ADF International, para 6 and 19.
[35] JS9, para 5.3-5.
[36] See submission for cases cited.
[37] RSF, p 4 and 5.
[38] Front Line Defenders, Para 10 and 12.
[39] JS11, para 7.
[40] JS8, para 9 and 18.
[41] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/16, para 118.124-128.
[42] ITUC, p6.
[43] Clean Clothes Campaign, page 1.
[44] JS17, para 19.
[45] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/16, para 118.128, 138-145.
[46] CDPO, Para 29 and 30.
[47] JS1, para 4.
[48] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/16, para 118. 147-160.
[49] ADF, para 19.
[50] JS1, para 27 and 37.
[51] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/16, para 118.153, 158-168, 119.34.
[52] JS1, para 27, 35 and 36.
[53] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/16, para 118.62-65.
[54] JS16, para 3.3.
[55] JS 17, para 3.8.1.
[56] La Manif pout tous, para 13,14 et 18.
[57] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/16, para 118.59, 62-74, 77-78.
[58] JS5, para 10.
[59] The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, Para 2.
[60] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/16, para 118.169-171.
[61] CDPO, para 19.
[62] JS1, para8.
[63] JS 14, para 27.
[64] JS15, para 4.42.
[65] JS 13, para 14.
[66] JS 14, para 29.